The Bombay Gazette,

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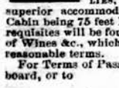

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House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—
Two Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—and one in Lower Colaba.

—2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Mrs. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
Crinoline and Straw Hats for Children.
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets for Ladies.
White and Black Barege Burnouses.
White and Black Lama ditto.
Colored and Striped Mohair for Dresses and Burnuses.
White, Black and Colored Lama Shawls.
Large Woollen Plaid Shawls.
White and Colored Ostrich Feathers and Flowers.
Steel Petticoats and French Corsets.
Invisible and Fancy Hair Nets.
Lace and Tulle Bridal Dresses.
White Lace and Tulle Square Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

Rich Silk, and Grenadine Dresses.
Fancy, and Checked *cheap* Silks.
Embroidered Muslin and Tarlatan Dresses.
Mohair, Barege and Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black Barege, Mohair, and Half Mourning Muslins.
Black Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White hemmed Collars and Sleeves for Mourning.
Embroidered Muslins and Lace Collars and Sleeves.
Square Embroidered Muslin Chimisettes.
Zauve Jacquettes and Vests.
Head Dresses in Velvet, and Flowers.
Fancy Fans and Spotted Veils.
Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and promptly executed.

N. B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No 7, Byculla Road.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonial from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, it is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

ENGINEER WANTED.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY requires the services of a practical Engineer. He will have charge of the Engines and Machinery, and will superintend the Workshops, for the management of which, and expenditure connected therewith, he will be held responsible.

Apply by letter *only*, with certificates to

LAWRENCE & Co.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. Ist. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentleman full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 7th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credite)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to 1/2
Do. Bank Notes	Do. do.	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200. Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 750 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... }
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 95 to 95½
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 113½ to 113¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 237 do.
German Crowns	" 213¾ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Star Pistareens	" 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £2 0s. 0d. Nominal
To Hull ... £2 0s. 0d.
To China ... No offers.
To Clyde ... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 6TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	222 to 223
New Surat	"	224 to 225
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	228 to 230
New Oomrawuttee	"	210 to 212
New Oompta	"	215 to 216
New Dharwar Sa-giree	"	284 to 285
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	195 to 200
New Veravul	"	208 to 210
Khandeish	"	190 to 195
New Peratcee	"	214 to 215
New Acoote	"	222 to 225
New Mangalore	"	214 to 215
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,600		
SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		5-6 a. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7 4 to 7-5 nominal.
Hegelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)	"	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. or Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH BANK, the purchase and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank issues Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and receives the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the Bills by Express, direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and safe-custody for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies *payable to him.*

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (W. H. E. W. Bayne, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNER,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Ireland do. ..... s. 11⅞d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11⅞d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 4,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities, negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

To be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
To be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Offices—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice 4 per cent.
Do. do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, ½ p. charge.

On returning Securities out of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 6	Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Hongkong May 11.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO.
June 6	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
"	Taptee (s)	Billson	Surat.
	William Chandler	Miller	Liverpool.
	Clara	Barrows	China.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from Hongkong &c.—Passed through the burst of Monsoon off Goa ; passed S. *Aratoon Apcar*, entering Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from Hongkong &c.:—Mrs. Wadge and three children ; Mr. Byramjee Sorabjee ; Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee ; Mr. Framjee Adarjee and three natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat :—20 Natives.
Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Surat :—75 Natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Chevalier*, W. Perkins, bound to Liverpool, obtained her Port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Orient*, for China &c. began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 6TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarres.—880 bundles Coir Yarn, 200 cwt., Soondercdass Mooljee ; 1,100 coils Coir Rope, 310 cwt. Soondercdass Mooljee.

War Spirit.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. H. Huschke and Co. ; 85 bundles Gum, 624 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. ; 100 Soorkhas Cloves, 120½ cwt., Ralli Brothers ; 9 cases Bees' Wax, 20½ cwt., M. Pandoorung ; 48 pieces E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 10 lbs., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Burlington.—345 bags Black Pepper, 481¼ cwt., Jewraz Luckmedass and Co.

Victory.—462 bags Rapeseed, 693 cwt., Fernandiss ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Mordaunt.—25 cases Chundrook, 52 cwt., ; 58 Packages Coffee 99½ cwt., Heerjeebhoy Dawood & Co.

For Liverpool.

Meteor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Neseerwanjee Manockjee ; 20 bales Cotton, 85 cwt., Lowjeebhoy Rustomjee ; 584 bales Cotton, 1,769 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Rising Sun.—Loose Sapanwood, 400 cwt., H. Forman : 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jadeo Bagowjee.

Theseus.—85 bales Hemp, 94 cwt., Herachund Sobhagchund.

Edith Byrne.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Ramjee : 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Douglas Castle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co. : 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Rescowlall Cassilall.

Camperdown.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. : 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Jeatha Purseetum.

John Lyon.—61 bales Cotton, 173½ cwt., Sewchund Gopeechund ; 66 bales Cotton, 191 cwt., Sonjeejee Narrotjee ; loose Sapanwood, 350 cwt., H. Forman ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Naron ; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Kullerjee Naronjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bachordass Ambaidass.

Viscount Canning.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Jairam Hunsraz.

Virginia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., John Tanner and Co. ; 373 bundles Sursee Seed, 186½ cwt., Nuthoobhoy Amrchund ; 44 bales Goat's Hides, 132 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.

Campbell.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co. : 138 bales Munjeet, 476 cwt., Paseweer Mooljee.

Ajmere.—50 bags Sursee Seed, 75 cwt., Samjee Hemraz ; loose Buffaloe Horns, 120 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 75 casks Jingeely Oil, 317 cwt., Pestonjee Bezonjee and Co.

Euphrates.—200 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Joshua.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Copeland and Co.

Broughton Hall.—1,500 bales Cotton, 5,250 cwt., C. Furdoonjee.

Nil Gwynn.—37 bales Cotton, 129½ cwt., Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Zoboah.—302 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Hurree Ramjee ; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Dinshaw Bhickajee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nursee Gopaljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Currondass Madhowdass.

Royal Saxon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhai and Co.

Chevalier.—56 bales Wool, 196 cwt., Netaram Poonjaram.

Floating Light.—100 bales Munjeet, 348 cwt., Paseweer Mooljee.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

Ann Buckle.—58 bales Cotton, 185 cwt., Govindjee Doongersee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 cases Cashmere Shawls, 68 pieces, Forbes and Co. : 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 15 pieces, Muyachund Ramchund.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—384 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalundina and Co. ; 23 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Cowasjee Jehangir : 24 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

For Singapore.

Regina.—308 Coils Coir Rope, 245 cwt., 129 packages Oilbanum, 126 cwt., 300 packages Wet Dates, 360 cwt., Vittuldass Goculdass.

Princess Somawatee.—4 bales Piece Goods, 121 corges, Carsondass Varjedass ; 3 bales Piece Goods, 118 corges, Abdoolally Furjoolally.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 case Printed Books, Cheason & Woodhall.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... ... Bombay.
" Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
492 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
390 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Robinson ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 3 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cornelia, (flat) Jones ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Hall ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (list), McLaren ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William ... Out of Commission.
492 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ... ... Bombay.
1250 Feroze, 12 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
899 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... ... Persian Gulf.
" Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
492 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Pack ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
" Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lall Pahlkund, 2 (paddle), Tatton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
443 Napier, 2 (Paddle), Stevenson ... ... River Indus
49 Nerbudda, (schooner) ... ... Karrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
383 Planet, (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleial, (screw), White ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... ... Bombay.
899 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Race, (flat), Hall, Gillison ... ... River Indus.
333 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, (paddle), Jones River Indus.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf.
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cattenden ... ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
393 Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1885 Earl of Balcarres, Stanol.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Denchen—Jehanghir N. Wadia (c.l. May 10)
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 16)
579 Victory, H. Stephen—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
933 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 20)
038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
1403 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Copland & Co. (c. l. May 20)
639 Barbora, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 22)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 20)
234 Camperdown, Hodgson—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c.l. May 19)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
2017 Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.
898 Dalkeith, Fincker—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. May 6)
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 12)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 15)
617 Eagle Speed, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Jhelum, W. Bartlie—Copland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1310 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May. 10)
824 Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownuggurias (c. l. May 7)
1499 Royal Saxon, Brown—Jeroo Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1235 Star of the South, Reinacle—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee (c. l. Apr. 23)
778 Shard, Curcella—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
896 Themis, Hodgson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 7)
1188 Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
839 Virginia, Davies—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
1026 Viscount Canning, Wilson—Gillanders & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1395 Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

419 Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 22)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1309 Behar (s.), G. S. Brookes—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR CHINA.

1600 Orissa (s.), A. Parish—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 6)

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Macgregor—Sir J. J. Sassoon & Co (c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

591 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mobarick, Cursetjee—Cursetjee Veerabjee (c. l. May 13)
763 Princess Somawatte, Roy—E. Framjee & Co. (c. l. June 3)
899 Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Khalljee. (c. l. June 3)
443 Wadistoel Rahmoon, Foster—S.M.S.A. Louis (c.l. May 29)

MADRAS COAST.

889 Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.
400 Fort William, Castle. (c. l. May 19)
357 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin (c. l. May 19)

FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

347 Rahmanee, Nacoda. (c. l. May 5)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullaumtiee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR SCINDE.

Governor Higginson, (s) G. Greig. (c. l. June 4)
495 Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee. (c. l. May 13)

FOR MOLMEIN.

364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
269 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
Carlew, Nacoda.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Esbhay Futty Allum, Profrang.
495 Harriet and Jane, Deadon—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1003 Iskunderaha, Mahomed.
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
155 Kesrata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Pezet & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sowjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1149 Martin Luther, McCloudy—Graham & Co.
1152 McIncete, Goald—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Sidee Moolla.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Saujee.
549 Palembang, Miller—H. Cama & Co
132 Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.
130 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Sundian, (s) Boyd—B. S. N. Co.
158 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Abee Baker.
983 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Benares, Wright.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1050 Orissa, A. Parish.
1610 Pottinger, (Laid up.)
209 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR MARSEILLES.

506 Goa, Bourdon—Heerjeebhoy Brothers.
527 Ocean, Pearquier—S. Trebjee & Co.
435 P. E. Caillol, Pépion.—Volkart Brothers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

600 Sir J. Duke, Long—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

210 Leading Star, Graham—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
411 Futteh Curreem, Nacoda.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ann ..... (c. l. May 19)
886 Baltic Castle, Cherry—A. & R. Crawford ..... March 13
1106 Caduceus, Case ..... W. Nicol & Co ..... April 11
668 Calista, Hayes ..... Coupland & Co. ..... April 1
539

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for "*Bombay Gazette.*")

LONDON, 17*th May*.

AMERICA, 7*th May*.—Federals have captured New Orleans. Confederates have evacuated Yorktown. Federals under McClellan have advanced.

Great excitement in America, news of most importance since war commenced.

Liverpool Cotton Market dull, prices lower.

GALLE, 2*nd June*, 5 P. M.

THE steamer *Emeu* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 3*rd June*, 2 P. M.

THE steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.
THE steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.
THE steamer *Emeu* sailed for China.

CALCUTTA.

6*th June*, 4-47 P. M.

Government Paper, four per cent. seven to seven and quarter discount.

Five per cent. four and three quarters to five premium.

Five and half per cent. eleven and three quarters to twelve premium.

Exchange on London first class credits two shillings and five-sixteenths.

Freight to London dead weight sixty-two shillings and six pence to sixty-five shillings, Jute sixty shillings, Seeds seventy-two shillings, and six pence.

Grey Shirtings fourteen by thirteen seven pounds forty inch five rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Madapollams thirteen by eleven three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist number forty good seconds six annas three pie per morah.

Market for piece goods inactive.

Market for Twist better.

LOCAL.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H E. the Governor, on the Esplanade this Evening :—

MARCH.
OVERTURE ..... " Tuble ..... *Sommeriatt*.
WALTZ ..... " Isabella" ..... *Mellon*.
SELECTION ..... (op) " Atilla" ..... *Verdi*.
SCENA & DUETT (op) " Domno Nero" ... *Strauss*.
QUADRILLE ..... " Macbeth ..... *Coote*.
GALOP ..... " Friedens Jubel" *Kuhner*.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Friday, June 6th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light and cloudy Ther 92°.
BULSAR.—N. W. light.
CANNANORE.—Not received.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—Not received.
GOA.—S. E. light with rain and heavy clouds.
KOLAPORE.—N. W. steady with partial clouds.
KURRACHEE.—S. W. Moderate.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Calm, Foggy and clouds
Baro. 5·12 Ther. 67°.
MADRAS.—S. E light Ther. 86°.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Not received.
SURAT.—S. W. Moderate.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

WE had the pleasure of being present at the above place of public amusement on Thursday evening last. The pieces announced for the occasion, were selected from Shakspere. *The Merchant of Venice* and *Katherine and Petruchio*. The performance commenced with the former and was on the whole very creditably performed. Miss E. Grattan and Mr. H. P. Grattan of course sustaining the two principal characters. The lady playing *Portia* and the gentleman "The Jew that Shakspere drew." Miss Grattan's *Portia* was a very careful and artistic rendering of the part. We were very favorably impressed with this lady's opening of the play, and anticipated from that, that she would go well through with the performance. Our anticipations were, we are happy to say, fully realized. Her performance throughout was carefully studied. In the trial scene in the fourth act, and with which the play terminated, where Portia in her assumed character of a learned doctor of the law, appeals to the Jew, and in which the attributes of mercy are so truthfully and beautifully portrayed by the immortal bard, were given with great taste and discrimination; and well deserved the plaudits, so heartily bestowed by an admiring audience. Mr. Grattan's *Shylock* was decidedly a good performance, as a whole, though he more particularly shone in the heavier parts of the character. The first scene with Antonio and Bassanio, where he is applied to for the loan of 3,000 ducats, and in which he tells them of his scorn with which Antonio had treated him on former occasions; and with bitter irony taunts them for coming to him for money, was well wrought and brought down thunders of applause. This gentleman's acting towards the close of the play was well delineated. The expounding of the law by the supposed young lawyer which at first appeared so favorable to the Jew, and in which he is made to give expression to the exuberance of his joy, as he believes the consummation of his vengeance is about to be realized, was most natural. "Oh wise young Judge." "A Daniel, yea, a Daniel, come to judgment," was well given. When the "wise young Judge" at length calls upon him to cut the pound of flesh from the bankrupt's breast, and as the delighted Israelite is about to glut himself with well whetted knife in hand, but is stopped, by the young lawyer, telling him that the law awards him the forfeit, and gives him the "pound of flesh," but that not "one jot of blood" must be taken, whichstrikes the Jew at first with blank dismay, was a fine bit of acting. The make up of the character was first rate, and proved that Mr. Grattan was no novice in the mimic art. Of the other characters in the play, or rather of their representatives, little can be said, and in fact it would not be right to say much in the way of criticism upon the performance of amateurs. Yet there were some few exceptions to the general rule. The character of *Bassanio* as rendered by Mr. Browne, was a great improvement on his *Beaussani*, in the "Lady of Lyons." While we have no inclination to damp the ardour of aspirants to histrionic fame, by animadverting upon the short-comings and deficiences of some, yet we are always happy to give an opportunity afforded us to mete out the meed of praise where it is due. It is from this cause and motive that we notice Mr Browne; with a little more study and a slightly greater degree of spirit infused into his acting, he would make a very respectable actor. In making these remarks we have no desire to disparage this gentleman's acting on this occasion, for there was, as we have said, a very decided improvement therein, but admitting all that, there is still room for improvement. We expected something better from the *Gratiano* of Mr. Horn, much could, and should have been made of the character. It was quite evident that this gentleman was not well up with his part, he must pay more attention to study and not rely too much on the prompter. At the end of the last act he showed that he had got some metal in him, therefore we give him this hint, to encourage him to greater diligence.

Between the pieces Miss Grattan sung a popular song in a very pleasing and vivacious style, which was encored, when she favored her admirers to another which she executed equally well. This was followed by a new dance by this very talented and versatile artiste, in which she proved that she was an adept in the Terpsichorean art.

The performance concluded with Shakspere's comedy of *Katherine and Petruchio*, in which Miss and Mr. Grattan impersonated the two principal characters respectively. Their acting was good, and although that of Mr. Grattan, was in our opinion, rather too boisterously rendered, yet judging by the manner in which it was received by the audience, we suppose that it was all right.

We understand that the performance will be repeated on Tuesday evening next, the Grattan's having been prevailed upon, in consequence of the very great and decided success with which they have met, to give a few more performances. The interim will doubtless be taken advantage of to have a few extra rehearsals, when there is every reason to believe that everything will go off successfully. We were glad to see the house so well filled and were agreably surprised to find it so cool and comfortable, no small advantage in these hot days.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

Friday, 6th June 1862.

A YOUNG THIEF.—*Govind Khundoo*, aged fifteen years, was charged with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of a little girl named Dooryo, on the 6th instant.

The Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The prosecutor, the father of the child from whom the ornament was stolen, stated that he was a goldsmith, and that the child was his daughter five years old. At about nine o'clock this morning she had an ornament on her neck. Shortly afterwards he found the child weeping, and on making enquiry discovered that her neck ornament was gone. Witness saw the prisoner running away. A Police Sepoy came up and secured him, he had got the ornament in his hand. It was valued at seven rupees.

Police sepoy No. 332 stated that he saw the prisoner in the Girgaum road with the ornament in his hand. The prosecutor claimed it.

HIS WORSHIP said that it appeared that the prisoner had been flogged. He was ordered to be sent to the "David Sassoon School of Industry."

A PICKPOCKET.—*Visoo Lukha*, was charged with stealing a handkerchief and four rupees in cash from the person of Mahomed Sallay on the 5th instant.

The charge having been fully proved against the prisoner he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE ROBBERY AT COLABA.—*James Scott* and *James Burnes*, two private soldiers, were again brought up for examination.

Mr. William Boddy, Marshal of the House of Correction, said,—I know these two prisoners at the bar. On the night of the 6th of March last, they made their escape from the House of Correction. The prisoner Scott was brought back by Constable Jackson on the 10th of that month and Burnes on the 28th of March. The brace now produced corresponds with the prisoner Barnes' Regimental number, as shown in the warrant of committal.

Serjeant Thomas Callaghan, senior Military Warder in the House of Correction, said,—I know the two prisoners, they escaped from the prison on the night of the 6th of March. On the 28th I captured Burnes in the Fort. He said "If you'll take me to Colaba, I'll give you a revolver."

Private Philip Waglace recalled said,—I believe that the paper now produced is the same as was given to me by the prisoner Scott, to show where the property was sold.

HIS WORSHIP then said that he would adjourn the further hearing of the case until Wednesday next. The prisoners to be remanded to jail.

SEA CASE.—*James Morris*, seaman of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, was charged with deserting from his ship on the 4th instant.

Captain Fell, master of the ship, proved the case against the prisoner.

The Prisoner said that he asked the Captain to take him before a Magistrate, but that the Captain refused to do so.

HIS WORSHIP told the prisoner that he had better return to his ship.

Prisoner.—*I cannot* work aboard that ship, I'd rather go to jail.

HIS WORSHIP enquired of the captain whether he wished to take the prisoner to sea.

The Captain said that he did not, as he would get no good out of him.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour, for ten weeks, and to forfeit all pay due up to the time of desertion.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—*Jessa Ebram* and five others were charged with obstructing the Bazaar Gate road by allowing their Bullock Hackeries to stand thereon on the 4th instant.

The cases having been proved against the whole of the prisoners.

HIS WORSHIP fined them one rupee each and told them that if they were brought before him again for a similar offence they would be fined in a much heavier penalty.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

69 Shaik Hoosen bin Bhican &c. *vs.* Amina Cassban. (Part heard.)

70 Adoolal Cadur Habutbhoy and another *vs.* Candass Narrendass and others.

71 Mansing Bhowanysing *vs.* The Great I. P. Railway Company.

73 William Sim, trading, as others *vs.* Lallji Hemra and others.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Puddicombe. (Part heard.)

Kalibace widow &c. *vs.* Rathoobace widow, and others. For hearing.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 6th June 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQRE.)

Gungaram, *vs. Buxton Kenrick*.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Barton for defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff for the recovery of Rs. 45 for wages, due by the defendant to him.

The plaintiff in this case was a butler and the defendant a Captain in H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. From the facts of the case it appeared that the plaintiff had been in the employ of the defendant in the capacity above mentioned and was paid at the rate of fifteen rupees a month. He now sought to recover wages for the time he was at that rate. From the statement of *Mr. Barton* it appeared that captain Kenrick only defended this petty action as a matter of public duty: the facts simply were that the plaintiff had entered into Captain Kenrick's service at Deesa in December last and had behaved anything but well on the march down to Bombay, and at Sattara he had been paid his month's wages for February, minus two rupees for his neglect of duty, through drunkenness: the defendant being obliged to employ another servant to do his work. The month of March it was admitted was due, but not so the month of April, he having left the service without completing his month's work. Captain Kenrick came home from his club on the 25th and found the plaintiff in a state of beastly intoxication and he had not again seen him until he called in the month of May and demanded his wages. There were also several articles of dress belonging to Captain Kenrick which were lost.

The defendant was called who proved the above facts.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment considered that the plaintiff was only entitled to one month's wages, and gave verdict for plaintiff for fifteen rupees and costs.

INDIAN.

POONA.

We hear that a dwarf has arrived in Camp. The creature is of the feminine gender and is said to be twenty years old, but does not measure more than a foot and half in height. Her body is covered all over with bristles, but the hair of her head is fine, glossy, and long—her face is cocoanut shaped, and she is most forbidding in aspect. The person in charge of the poor creature, who calls himself her father, has secured a room in Taboot Street, where he is exhibiting her for the consideration of one pice a head.—*Observer, June 5.*

THE Monsoon seems to have set in in earnest. On Monday evening the clouds gathered heavily, and a few drops of rain accompanied with a good deal of thunder and lightning. Again on Tuesday evening the clouds rolled up, and this time after a lurid sunset there was a smart shower accompanied with thunder and lightning as before, and more of it away among the hills towards the south. Yesterday morning was cloudy, but it cleared off in the afternoon. One thermometer stood at 98° at midday.

On Monday a large tree was struck by lightning in Gunesh Peth in the city. The tree was cut open in the middle. Several people were working near, and goats feeding, but neither man nor beast was injured.—*Id.*

SHOLAPORE, *3rd June*, 1862.—There has been a little rain during the past two days, and the air has become cooler. Cholera is very bad in the town of Sholapore, carrying off numbers of victims daily: the active Municipal Commission ought to adopt some report on the subject of these annual visitations, which are the terror of all, with the object of applying a remedy.

The Cantonments show a clean bill of health, and will escape if the 'Merrig' falls of rain come soon.

The Military Bazaar residents are all in a great state of fuss and perplexity, and dissatisfied with the result of the termination of the military enquiry, about the disturbance or riot made by the sepoys of H. M.'s 8th Regt. N. I., and are getting up petitions.

Cotton is being brought in from the surrounding districts.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PRIESTLY, of H. M. 42nd Highlanders, having arrived at the Presidency on Monday last, the sittings of the Commissariat Commission will commence immediately. From the remarks which we made sometime since, it will be understood that the assembling of this Commission is, and that the proceedings will be, connected with the proposed project of transferring the Commissariat to the government and patronage of the Commander-in-Chief. As we have frequently been assured during the last year or so from authentic information received from England, it is determined that the Indian Commissariat shall be royalised; and we look upon this Commission as the first step towards attaining that object; transfer to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will probably be step the second; and after that the process would go on at a steady pace, and the double E. F. is certain that a total change in the department is at hand.—*Englishman, May 29.*

WE observe among the names of the passengers arrived by the *Bengal* yesterday afternoon, that of Mr. C. E. Carter, the ex-Managing Director of the Assam Company; and further we see that Mr. D. C. Mackay, the ex-Chairman, has resigned his Office as Vice-President of the Landholders' Association. We trust the arrival of Mr. Carter will spur the Committee of Enquiry to render some sign of vitality and earnestness of purpose. The charges before them are direct and palpable, and so far as they refer to falsification of documents and improper "conveyance" of tea seed, must be capable of unquestionable proof or disproof, with the books of the Company and the evidence of its officials before them. Delay acts prejudicially every way, both for the Company and for the accused persons. If they are guilty, it is worse than useless to attempt to screen them, for every doubtful point before the Committee would certainly be given against them outside in such a case. If they are not guilty, then they are shamefully ill-used in being, for an hour, left lying under the stigma of such damnatory charges unless based on clear and ample grounds.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

WE learn that Dr. Houston, Garrison Surgeon at this station, is to succeed Dr. Campbell as Durbar Surgeon at Mysore.—*Vrittanta Bodhini, May* 31.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

MR. LYALL [May 6] rose, according to notice, to call the attention of the House to the expediency of transferring the Government of Ceylon from the Colonial to the Indian Department. After tracing the history of the island and its various possessors down to the present time the hon. member proceeded to describe the present position of the colony and its resources. The military force now consisted of about 2350 men, and the total cost was £189,000, of which £110,000 was defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer. The revenue of the island had risen from £408,000 in 1854 to £767,000 in 1860, about 90 per cent., while the expenditure had risen from £343,000 to £705,000 in 1860, or about 80 per cent. the surplus revenue being expended in roads and public improvements. The increased revenue had not risen from increased taxation, but was the result of the advancing prosperity of the island, especially in the cultivation of coffee, the export of which had increased from 1,870,000 lb. in 1845 to 60,000,000 lb. in 1860. It might be asked why in this flourishing state of affairs he should propose any change. The change which he did propose was of a very mild nature, being simply a transfer from one department to another, in order to place the government of Ceylon in the hands of the Governor-General of India. Under the Dutch rule, Ceylon, although possessing a governor and council of its own, was under the control of the Chief Governor at Batavia. If Ceylon were now annexed to India the garrisoning of the Island need involve very little additional burden upon the Indian Exchequer. With the additional power which would be created by unity of command and the improved means of communication which would be afforded, the augmentation of the Indian army would be comparatively small. Having quoted in support of his views the opinions of Mr. Merivale, Lord Grey, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir William Molesworth, and Lord Wellesley, the hon. gentleman reminded the House that he proposed no burden upon India, inasmuch as Ceylon had for many years contributed more annually to the unity of administration would be secured to the Indian empire insular and continental; the civil services of Ceylon would be improved; and, lastly, there would be a saving of £110,000 for the military expenditure of the island, which was at present charged upon the English Exchequer, and which, he contended, was entirely out of place. It was a proud and becoming position which England assumed through her representatives on her native element, for if any country should sympathise with and aid the Italians in this their hour of difficulty, it is the country which is the cradle of liberty, and which has won her present high place among the nations through much suffering and long struggles. In the background lay Vesuvius, apparently disposed to get up a demonstration on its own account, for whereas it has been for some time perfectly tranquil, in the afternoon it began to send forth volleys of smoke, but it all terminated in smoke, for there he is this morning looking as imperturbable as a sulky and dangerous mastiff. At 9 o'clock our ships dressed, and every mast in the bay was covered in a moment with tri-coloured flags; then our blue jackets, conventionally so called, though now they were all as white as snow, were seen running up the rigging and clustering about the masts like gulls. "*Il Re Galantuomo viene*" was the universal shout, and the masses were heaving backwards and forwards with impatient excitement, but yet another hour of anxious endurance ensued. At last a shot from the Castello d'Ovo announced that the royal vessel was turning the point of classic and lovely Paus-sillipo: the buzz of voices, and the clapping of hands even in the distant parts of the city were universal and unceasing. The thin mists which had covered the sun for two or three hours previously, were now dispersed by its burning rays, now cleared up, and sea and mountain dressed themselves in their most gorgeous colours for their king; our ships fired salvoes which were repeated by the ships in harbour and the forts, and amid the rejoicings of nature, for the sun burst out at this moment, and the universal rejoicing of hundreds of thousands of spectators from the land, the royal barge left the Castello, and came in view of the city. It was as beautiful a sight as I ever witnessed. Very slowly the royal vessel moved on, and with becoming dignity. The Maria Adelaide was followed by another frigate, and then by the Costituzione, which left at midnight on Sunday to meet the king at Gaeta. Soon after the royal squadron of French squadron hove in view, consisting of four vessels, a first-rate and three frigates. They are respectively the Bretagne, the Algesiras, the Redoubtable, and the Imperial. By this time we had in the Bay three British ships of war, four French, and the Italian squadron, consisting of the three which accompanied his majesty, and several others into royal port. You may judge what a brilliant *coup d'œil* it was, all decorated as they were, and with their yards manned. I have not spoken of excursion steamers which went out to meet the royal vessel, nor of several others which left in the afternoon, giving evidence of the increasing commerce of Southern Italy, and making a protest, as it were, against a return to the old state of things, by which all individual and national efforts were crippled or crushed. As soon as the Maria Adelaide anchored the state barge received the king, and attempted to make its way to land—attempted I say advisedly, for such a multitude of boats crowded around it, filled with enthusiastic persons desirous of welcoming their sovereign, that it was doubtful to land. It was calculated that 3000 boats had covered round the royal barge. On his majesty disembarking, and entering the pavilion which had been erected expressly for the occasion, and fitted up with exquisite taste, he was received with a hurricane of applause. I can give you no idea of the ardour, the waving of handkerchiefs, clapping of hands, and shouts of "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele, il Re d'Italia, Unita!*" Bouquets were showered thicker than May showers could do it. Every possible spot was occupied, and the very masts of the vessels had their clusters. The king was evidently moved by the enthusiasm of the people, and that is saying much for a man of iron nerves. The demonstration must have been a mighty one which could so far have affected him. In the pavilion there were an attendance into court and magistrates and Ministers of State, and members of the diplomatic body and other persons of distinction who had received invitations. As soon as the official greetings were completed the king entered the royal carriage, which was in attendance, and, preceded by a picket of Carabineers, commenced his triumphal procession.

In the same letter the illuminations of the evening are thus described :—

I first walked through the city,—if a man could be said to walk who was borne along bodily,—and marked the universality of the illuminations; there was no sparing of oil; people did not light up merely to save their credit, but to do honour to the king, and honour as it was general and enthusiastic, and not even the police of the Bourbons by threats or persuasions ever managed to get up such an illumination. Every quarter had its band, and Bengal lights to amuse and divide the masses. The Church of Carmine was a thing of light, and its picturesque tower glowed and glittered from afar: but when I entered the Pace-yard it thought I had never witnessed such a fairy scene. The church and cupola, and the colonades of San Francisco Paolo were lighted up as is St. Peter's on Easter Monday. The three royal palaces were crowded with the *élite* of the country; the king was in the centre of his balcony, and a regular storm of congratulations greeted his appearance. Below was an amphitheatre of seats in which were seated 450 musicians, and the serenade was about to begin. "How are we to get to the Foresteria?" said my friend, for the people were packed like anchovies, and a dense mass of carriages was beneath the royal *salon*; but a strong will and courage overcome any difficulties, and so, ploughing through the crowd, we shortly found ourselves in our desired places. The Piazza was now almost in darkness and the serenade began. Immediately after the first piece it was evident that the temporary darkness had been arranged for the sake of contrast, for directly after its conclusion there was a burst of light from the top of the colonades of the Church of San Francisco which was almost blinding. Fountains of fire-works rose all over the roof, tri-coloured rockets shot into the air, studding the Heavens with brighter constellations than already glittered there, and then comparative darkness closed around us again, and the soft music from below stole upon our ears. The effect was magical. As every piece of music wakened up the memories or touched the affections of the people, there were bursts of applause, and the whole programme of musical and legal, gorgeous and fantastic light, continued until nearly 10 o'clock. I must notice particularly the late part of the spectacle, which was peculiarly brilliant: round the summit of the colonades were suspended festoons of evergreen by day, with circular garlands on each point of the festoons, while in the centre of the cupola was an immense garland, with a gigantic V. E. in the middle. In a moment these decorations were a blaze of tricoloured lights, changing from time to time, the form exquisitely preserved, and every leaf and flower being accurately defined. A shower of rockets also fell from all directions, and then darkness fell upon the delighted and loyal masses, who will long remember the splendours of this right royal reception of the King of Italy.

It was not before midnight that the king retired, after a fatiguing day, on the 28th April, but he was on deck or stairs of his palace at half-past 5 o'clock the following morning en route to the stables. No person had risen, and the king caught all his subjects napping. During the morning he received the various authorities, and in the afternoon drove with his suite through the Riviere di Chiaja. In the evening his majesty honoured 90 persons by receiving them at dinner and among them were the French admirals and their staff, and the captains of the French and the British fleets. Then came another brilliant spectacle in the evening :—

San Carlo was illuminated, and all Naples assembled in one of the largest and most beautiful theatres of Europe to welcome their King. If you have never seen it you can with difficulty conceive the splendour of the scene. Light is above and around you; you are enveloped by an atmosphere of light; and all this, united with elegant toilettes and flashing diamonds, makes a gala night at San Carlo a very grand and unique affair. Last night (April 29) it was crowded, densely crowded from top to bottom. The King the "gods," there are 181 boxes, every one of which was filled to suffocation, and the pit yet more so. Great numbers were unable to obtain tickets, and in the morning one or two precious admissions were being sold for 60 ducats—a great price in Naples. As the king was the "one thought and expectation," no one took his place, but, turning his back to the stage, gazed eagerly on the royal box. About 9 o'clock his majesty made his appearance, which was the signal for universal and immense applause. All stood up, and while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the whole assembly clapped their hands and shouted as with one voice "*Viva il Re!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele Re d' Italia. Unita!*" Again, and again, and again, "*Viva il Re d'Italia Unita!*" It was a mighty expression of feeling and resolution from a select assembly, and his majesty, coming to the front of the royal box, bowed repeatedly, and was evidently highly gratified. How, indeed, could it have been otherwise, the more so that it has been insinuated within the last month to the king by Italians of the *consorteria* that he would not be well received in Naples? The illusion and deiusion have, however, been dispelled, and a people evidently monarchical have declared that they will have their king, and none other than Victor Emmanuel. As soon as tranquillity was somewhat restored, the royal hymn was performed by a full band, and enthusiastic "Vivas" followed. Then was introduced by the entire orchestra and vocal force of the theatre "A Hymn to Victor Emmanuel," composed expressly for the occasion. The words were by the celebrated Italian poetess, Madame Mancini, wife of the late Minister of Public Instfuction, and the music by Cavaliere Vincenzo Capecelatto. If I were disposed to be hypercritical, I should express my regret that the voices were not more worthy of the occasion and the music, but this is not a time for too close criticism. Both words and music were worthy of the distinguished writers, and were received with great enthusiasm, especially all allusions to Rome and Venice :—

> Star of Savoy!
> Advance like course.
> Destined to be the saviour
> Of Rome and Venice.
> Come the day of your glory:
> When thou shalt hold
> The throne of the Cæsars
> On the Campidoglio;
> First to defend
> The sacred altar.

Here all the people rose and shouted with one voice, and then, turning to the royal box, seemed to call upon the king to respond to the appeal. His majesty came forward, and, bowing repeatedly, pledged himself in the face of his Neapolitan people. A beautiful effect was given to the conclusion of the hymn. As if by magic a large white cross appeared at the back of the stage, brilliantly illuminated, and numbers of tricoloured flags were lifted up and waved beneath it. The regular performance of the evening then began, and it is fortunate that the king's taste leads him to prefer the ballet, for the voices are most indifferent, to say the least. At the conclusion his majesty again presented himself in front of the box, and, bowing to the audience, retired amid the most enthusiastic applause. In the royal box were General de la Marmora, the Syndic, Rattazzi, Persano, and Captain Cecil, of the James Watt, with others. In the boxes on the right and left were officers of both fleets, French and English; on the left opposite the royal house boxes were allotted to the officers of the foreign navies. As soon as the king left I went into the streets and found the city brilliantly illuminated, and crowded as on the night before. The people moved about *en masse*, without the slightest disorder.

A communication from Naples of May 2, in the Journal des Debats, says :—

His majesty went out yesterday in an open carriage with General de la Marmora and M. Rattazzi; he passed along the magnificent quays of Santa Lucia and di Chiaja, and the magnificent Corso Vittorio Emmanuele, in the midst of the vivas of the crowd. The whole of the aristocracy and the wealthiest Neapolitan citizens were present at this drive, the carriages being in four lines. In the evening, for the third time, the town was illuminated, and Bengal fires burnt on the cupola of Saint Francois de Paul as on the two preceding days. The crowd was immense at this third nocturnal promenade, which passed off without any disorder. The king gave no official reply to deputations from Messina and Ancilino, requesting him to visit their towns. This morning the king solemnly received the senators, deputies, and judicial officers, and the staff of the national guard and the army and navy. His majesty charged the representatives of the people to communicate his most affectionate salutations to the Neapolitans, who had surpassed all expectation in the warmth of their reception. He had gained more than he could have visibly moved. This morning there was inaugurated the new organisation of the Neapolitan tribunals, by a judicial solemnity at the Court of Cassation. Yesterday morning M. Rattazzi and the French minister visited incognito the prisons of Castel-Capuano and de San Francesca, in order to judge for themselves of the state of the inmates, and declared themselves satisfied with the ameliorations which had already been made in the Neapolitan houses of detention.

On the 4th of May the French fleet in the harbour of Naples entertained the spectators with a sham sea fight. The spectacle was very brilliant, and terminated with an exhibition of Bengal lights in the Italian and French colours. The king and the Viceroy of Egypt were present. The manœuvres were greatly admired by the people, who received them with loud acclamations.

A court ball took place on the evening of the 6th, and was a most brilliant affair. The Viceroy of Egypt, the corps diplomatique, the officers of the English, French, and Italian squadrons, and all the notable persons of the city, were present. The king has left for Salerno.

The following is a copy of an autograph letter addressed the other day from Naples by the King of Italy to Napoleon III. :—

I have just visited the fleet which you have been pleased to send to this port. This act of kindness on your part towards me personally and of sympathy for the Italian cause has deeply touched me, and I thank you. It is long, sire, since I felt such emotions as on this day. The order which reigns in these southern provinces, and the warm testimonies of affection which I receive on all sides, reply triumphantly to the calumnies of our enemies, and, will, I hope convince Europe that the idea of unity rests upon solid bases, and is profoundly graven in the heart of all Italians. Accept, sire, the sentiments of my sincere and unchangeable friendship.—VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The English Ambassador, Sir James Hudson, did not arrive at Naples till the 6th of May.—*Home News.*

INDIAN PRESS.

A COURT MARTIAL.

(*From the Bengalee, May* 27.)

LIEUT. GLOVER, a young gentleman not very recently admitted into the Army, was put upon his trial before a Court Martial at Agra for having on the 30th day of Nov. 1861, with a gun loaded with gunpowder and a bullet of hard clay or earth felonliously, unlawfully and maliciously shot at one Meer Khan, with the intent then and there and thereby to do him some grievous bodily harm—also that on the said 30th day of November 1861, he did make an assault upon one Meer Khan and him the said Meer Khan then and there did beat, hurt, and ill treat.

The Court found the prisoner Not Guilty of the first charge but Guilty of the second, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The sentence was however accompanied by the following recommendation :

"The Court begs most earnestly to recommend the Prisoner, Lieutenant Edward Henry Philip Glover, of Her Majesty's Bengal Infantry, to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following grounds :

"That although the facts averred in the charges did occur, the Court is of opinion that but little criminality attaches itself to the Prisoner, who, they fully believe, was only guilty of error of judgment, and of boyish folly.

"That the Court believes in the sincerity of the Prisoner's expression of penitence and contrition, and feels assured that the severe ordeal already undergone, will remain impressed on his mind, leading him to be circumspect in future."

Sir Hugh Rose rejected the recommendation with the following curt remarks :—

"The Commander in Chief is unable to accede to the recommendation of the Court, the sentence being already too lenient.

"It is shown by the evidence, that Lieutenant Glover, in despite of the remonstrances of his servants, and by dint of maltreatment, compelled Meer Khan to sit down covered with a quilt whilst he fired at him. The excuse set up, that this was done merely to ascertain whether a ball of hard dried clay would penetrate the quilt, or be broken against it, cannot be listened to, for it was quite unnecessary, in making such an experiment for his own amusement, to peril the life of a human being. The ball broke, but the second wounded the servant in the leg, and laid him up for a time. If the shot had struck Meer Khan in the eye or temple, it might have deprived him of sight, or proved fatal. The Commander in Chief is quite at a loss to understand how the Court can excuse such a premeditated and selfish outrage on humanity, as a "boyish folly." His Excellency cannot believe that if the act had been committed on any friend or relative of any member of the Court, they would have come to the same conclusion.

A shower of rockets also fell from all directions, and then darkness fell upon the delighted and loyal masses, who will long remember the splendours of this right royal reception of the King of Italy.

It was not before midnight that the king retired, after a fatiguing day, on the 28th April, but he was on deck or stairs of his palace at half-past 5 o'clock the following morning en route to the stables. No person had risen, and the king caught all his subjects napping. During the morning he received the various authorities, and in the afternoon drove with his suite through the Riviere di Chiaja. In the evening his majesty honoured 90 persons by receiving them at dinner and among them were the French admirals and their staff, and the captains of the French and the British fleets. Then came another brilliant spectacle in the evening :—

"Lieutenant Glover is to be sent to the Fort of Agra, to undergo the imprisonment awarded."

We refer to the Court Martial not so much with a view to expose the grossness of the crime or the absurdity of the recommendation to mercy as to impress upon our readers two facts strongly illustrative of the structure of Anglo-Indian Society. The first and most deplorable of the two is the habit which prevails amongst the middle orders of Englishmen in India of estimating the value of native life at a figure which an English Miss will not assign even to her poodle. The second is the largeness of view and higher strength of feeling which is characteristic of the superior classes of Englishmen in the country. It is to be regretted that the feeling is not general that it is cowardly to assault a Native, let alone the question of humanity. If Lieut. Glover had been seized with a desire of ascertaining the murderous capacity of a hard ball of clay in England, he would scarcely have dared to place his English servant in the position of Meer Khan. The superior classes would not have been made even upon his English dog which would have flown at him at the unnatural treatment. It was therefore the well-ascertained harmlessness of the Asiatic which emboldened the young gentleman to perpetrate an act which, if it had resulted in death or bodily disfigurement, would have cost the ruffian nothing. We hope Englishmen in India will put on better colors than those exposed by the Court Martial. They are certainly of the *deepest black!*

SOCIAL LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

(*From the Englishman, May* 28.)

THE halls of Belvidere were thrown open on Monday night, for the first time in the incumbency of the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to a gay and gallant assemblage, such as is rarely collected together in this good city. The party was honored by the presence of the Governor General, and consisted of the leading members of European and Native society, with a large infusion of the youth and beauty of Calcutta. The character of the entertainments was a combination of an "at home," and a scientific *conversazoine*, in which there was much to interest and amuse, no lack of material for instruction, and an harmonious blending of the governors and the governed in a manner well calculated to bring them into friendly and social contact. We can imagine nothing more conducive to a reproduction of the kindly sentiments that once existed between the European and Native community, and which all, who have the interests of this bright jewel of the British Crown sincerely at heart, earnestly desire to see re-established. It is, after all, but the renewal of the sound policy of the Munros, the Elphinstones, and the Metcalfes, and will produce the same good fruit at this turning point in our history. As the lecture of Mr. Laing had a political significance which added much to its literary and scientific interest, so the cultivation on the part of the rulers of kindliness and good-will to all men, without distinction of creed or colour, will rub off the angles of mistrust and prejudice, and give us all a better knowledge of each other. The time has not yet come when the Hindu, the Mahomedan, and the Christian can freely interchange those social civilities which alone ripen into friendships and intimacies. But, there is a common ground on which all can meet without offence to prejudices or a sacrifice of national habits, and this was the ground judiciously selected by the Lieutenant Governor in his first public entertainment. It is difficult to condense into the brief space which can be allotted to it even an outline of the numerous objects of interest scattered throughout the rooms for the entertainment of his guests. Electric Telegraphs, Insulators, Sub marine Cables, and other curiosities of the "lightning post" as the natives not inaptly term it, were well represented and illustrated by Major Douglas assisted by very youthful signallers. Messages were transmitted by various native gentlemen and written off with a speed and accuracy which delighted and astonished them. Mr. McLardy showed them in section the working of the mightiest instrument of modern progress, of which the various stages of improvement from the earlier efforts of Newcomen and Savery to the crowning work of Watt, were illustrated in action. The dense and enquiring crowd at this corner of the verandah was indicative of the pleasure and interest felt in the beauty and perfect success of the working models. Mr. McLardy likewise exhibited an instinctive model of a multiple screw steamer of very high draught for river navigation, and a very beautiful example of the gyroscope, an instrument which has thrown so much light upon the movements of the earth and the heavenly bodies with which she is associated. The walls of some of the rooms introduced, for the first time to most of those present, plans of the projected Post Office, Presidency College, Mr. Turnbull's Railway Bridge at Pultah Ghaut, the proposed Memorial Church at Serampore, and we had topographical map of Cashmere, the work of Captain Montgomery. We doubt much if all the science and skill of Europe working in the quiet and ease of civilization have ever produced a more complete and beautiful record of the physical features of any portion of the earth's surface. When the dangers and difficulties in which Captain Montgomery's task was accomplished are considered, the result is little short of marvellous, and may well cause the Indian scientific corps to be proud of the small band of heroes and *savans*, who have rendered those branches of the late Company's Army illustrious, wherever skill, science, and bravery are valued at their real worth. Models of guns, and the very undesirable looking projectiles hurled by them against all opponents of flesh, stone, or iron, furnished food for reflection to those who had rather not purchase glory at such fearful risks.

Photography occupied a prominent place, and was admirably represented by the ethnographical pictures of Dr. Simpson, the life-like portraits of Mr. Rowe, a bewildering collection of stereoscopic views, and other serviceable forms and variety, such as, to be properly examined and appreciated, would have occupied a dozen evenings. A new Venetian instrument, the property of Mr. J. P. Ward, of the Civil Service, and termed an Alteoscopio, was the novelty of this department of art. It magnified and reflected in relief, images from a concave surface, so as to render them life-like to an extent not accomplished by any other instrument that we have seen.

Such is a very imperfect outline of one of the most successful attempts to combine amusement with instruction and to bring into harmonious union, the long separated branches of the great Arian family, that has been brought to bear upon the social life of Calcutta.

THE DELHI RAILWAY.

(*From the Sindian, May* 31.)

ANOTHER "link" in Mr. Andrew's somewhat complicated scheme for opening up the interior of India, and developing the resources of the Indus Valley, the Punjab, and the North West is now fairly before the public. Last mail brought us the prospectus of the Delhi Railway, an enterprise to which, in common with the Sind Railway, the

between great powers, but between a Chief and his rival or feudatory, which the Ameer has himself provoked. It is true Persia might be tempted to intervention and Russia might be not unwilling to have a claim in the matter at least through her diplomatists. But thus far there is no prospect of either result. Soolan Jan's object seems to be merely to recover that portion of the Taimunnee district which was annexed last year by the Ameer. The fact that he did not advance against the Ameer's sons prior to their being reinforced, looks as if his designs were of a very limited nature. Angry as Dost Mahomed is, it is doubtful if he will care to go through the trouble of retaking Furrah by siege if he can secure it by any reasonable compromise. Such a compromise is the more probable that his daughter, who is married to Sooltan Jan, will do her utmost to effect a reconciliation. This much seems certain, that whatever compromise may be effected it will not last longer than the Ameer's life. Sooltan Jan is the son of Mahommed Azim Khan, who succeeded to the first place among the Barakzais on the death of the great Wuzeer, Futteh Khan. He believes he has therefore as good a right to rule the Affghans as his uncle and father-in-law, and will certainly assert that right on the Ameer's death. Then the country will be torn by intestine conflicts headed by Sooltan Jan as chief of the Barakzais, by Afzul Khan as the bravest and most capable of the Ameer's sons, and by the heir-apparent, Shere Ali Khan. Meanwhile Sooltan Jan lies on the Furrah side of the Khasrood river, and the Ameer's force suffers from want of provisions.

How much this will add to the misgovernment of the country and the misery of the people, our readers may imagine from the reliable sketch we are enabled to give of the condition of Affghanistan. Of the whole two and a half million subjects of the Ameer, the Barakzais, the ruling class, number about 70,000 and the people of Balkh a million and a half. Of the rest 200,000 are Ghilzies, 100,000 Kohistanees, 150,000 Momunds, 30,000 the Povindiah traders, whose faces are so familiar in the markets of Hindostan, and 120,000 Hazarahs under the Ameer himself. Misgovernment has made the Affghans no longer the hospitable race which travellers describe them to be. At the sight of a stranger the villagers of Candahar slinks away; and if asked even for a drink of water declares he has no vessel to offer it in. The chiefs occasionally shew hospitality, but at the expense of the villagers whom they never pay for the articles of which they deprive them. The majority of these chiefs are as poor and as proud as the Highland lairds of the last century, whose descendants now colonise Canada. Colonel Lumsden when in the country knew an instance of a man who, with scarce a rag on his back, with his wife and children in a like predicament, riding on a half-starved donkey and without food to eat, were met by a Moolla and asked out of sheer compassion who they were. The pauper haughtily answered, "Who are you, you dog, to interrogate an Ashakzai, the best blood of the Dur-i-Durans?" We cannot wonder at the poverty of the people when their rulers, the sons and nephews of the Ameer, systematically plunder and despoil them. At a distance from the control of the Ameer, we are told, "quiet and industrious communities are ground to the dust, and their rich and once cultivated lands are fast turning to wilderness. While more turbulent races hold their own by sheer force, the mercantile classes are ruinously and arbitrarily taxed, and citizens under the cloak of municipal legislation are fleeced of their substance without gaining security in their homes, but on the contrary their houses are frequently robbed and families dishonored by a licentious soldiery—constantly on the verge of mutiny and let loose on the community to make up arrears of their own pay so unjustly withheld from them. And all this, the fact of all classes being blindly priest-ridden by crafty, bigoted and supercilious ecclesiastics, and a true picture is drawn of the present condition of the Affghan fixed population."

Are there no courts to prevent this oppression? The very courts and laws, which in theory are tolerably equitable, are used by the rich as cloaks to cover their oppression of the poor. "Under the Kazi" Malcolm says, "who is assisted by Muftis and a class of detective officers called Muta'assibs. But the Kazi's integrity may be imagined from the fact that he takes a lease of the fines of his office, paying the Treasury so much annually. His subordinates will assist a relation of the Ameer's or one of his menials to rob and murder, but if a stranger, a peasant, or a fellow citizen breaks a fast or commits an imaginary offence, he is either fined to the extent of his whole property, or is dragged through the city on a donkey with his face blackened and turned to the animal's tail. As if this irregular squeezing were not enough, there are the regular taxes, and to understand them the better, we may confine our attention to the one district of Candahar, which was conquered by Nadir Shah, he, oriental like, exported 18,000 Ghilzies with their families to Teheran and distributed the land among his Persian followers. He broke it up into eight thousand shares, each requiring about a hundred maunds of seed. Ahmed Shah re-divided the land according to ploughs of which there were twelve thousand, and gave back half to the original Ghilzie possessors. He fixed the revenue at a maund of grain for every maund of seed sown, besides ten Candahari rupees a share in lieu of grass and stubble. The notorious "Candahari Brothers" a third time revised the settlement according to the water used, and lately the custom has arisen of putting all the water in a canal up to a section. In the depth of the water channel is sold to the peasant, so that he will pay any price for it. One promising vinery has been known to pay seventy rupees for one day's supply. The result is that the country is fast becoming impoverished. As a rule villages are now farmed to contractors. The Government share of the produce is supposed to be one-half. The rest belongs to the owner of the land, who, if he supplies the actual cultivator with bullocks and seed, takes four-fifths of the remainder, leaving to the wretched peasant only one-tenth of the whole produce.

But this is not enough. There is a poll-tax of five Candahar rupees paid by all but Pathans, while with bitter sarcasm the Hindoos are required to pay another tax called "Jua," the proceeds of which are reserved for the Ameer's table "as Mahomedan digestion is supposed to improve when pampered on Hindoo poverty." Yet, such is the oppression, the people would be content were this all. But now begins the extortion of the soldiers, who in Affghanistan as in Oudh, look to plunder for their pay. Are the standing crops on the ground?—down come sowars and carry them off. Is a famine imminent such as seems to be now threatening? —the wretched peasant's hidden store is unearthed and carried off. All who can do so leave the place, and the enraged tax-gatherers, unable to squeeze money out of deserted villages, sell all the people they can find into slavery. A traveller, so late as 1857, found Affghans the scene. "The result is, that in the immediate vicinity of towns and close to the ruler, the agriculturist continues to till the land; but in many parts of the country you approach large and apparently flourishing villages, enter them, and no human voice greets or curses you there, as the case may be, the vineyards are dried up, and all around is desolation." Yet it not be supposed that all this goes on with the consent of the Ameer. He has ever had wisdom enough to see that a ruler can be great only when his people are increasing in numbers and prosperity. He has ever been, like Runjeet Singh and Timour, anxious to do rough but substantial justice. But in eighty years of age, and is a the hands of his troublesome offspring, all of whom ook only to the indulgence of their own pleasures.

With government of such a character and society in such a state, any struggle however bloody, any change however thorough, is to be welcomed if it result in the establishment of a despot who will, like the feudal sovereigns of Europe, find his own happiness and security in restraining the power of his nobles, and in promoting the prosperity of his people. At present there seems to be no prospect of such a despot, and meanwhile emigration goes on and some of the best men in the country seek a home in the purlieus of Hyderabad, and a career in the service of the Nizam and his ministers. We shall find the evil of this some day to our cost, if we do not look to the Deccan more carefully.

ENGLISH PRESS.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

(From the Times.)

INDIAN society—we are speaking of native society, but perhaps we should not be far wrong if we included Anglo-European society as well—has been compared to a pomegranate. There is plenty of rich juice within the globe encased by the outer rind, but it is all contained in little luscious separate seeds, and these again are shut off from each other by tough, pulpy partitions. It is difficult to get the liquor to flow in a stream. You must crush and break the fruit to get at the juice, and the seeds give forth a bitter as they yield. We have found this so in all our dealings with the populations of the Indian Peninsula. They are divided into nations, into religions, into sects, into tribes, and into castes. This has been at once our difficulty and our safety. We could not amalgamate them, and they could not combine. The proud, naked native, would not eat his meas of rice and capsicum if the shadow of another naked native of inferior caste fell upon his food: and the Mahomedan conqueror, who had no reverence for cows, was an abhorrence to the Hindoo when he polluted his brass waterpot. In former days our policy has been rather to favour than to mitigate these social denominations. We went on so long simulating a respect for the superstitions of the Hindoo and the rites of the Mahomedan that we came at last to believe in the figments of our own policy, and our ostentatious respect for the prejudices of caste gave them an importance in the eyes of the natives which they did not originally possess. It is hardly too much to say that the differences of which we have heard so much have been strengthened from imaginations into realities by the timorous policy of European governors.

If men had the instinct of bees, compelling them to labour, and compelling them also to labour in the precise way best adapted to their general benefit, they might work like bees in separate cells: but, as this is not so, and as we must make our honey by the stimulus of individual interest, we must form our policy to the circumstances in which we find ourselves. If we had to govern the hordes of petty tyrants or plunder the treasures of great absolute monarchs, it might be very well to meddle and rule, but we desire to form a prosperous people, and we must unite them to work. Our first experiment in the new policy was to run railways through their crowded and yet separated populations: to cut deep grooves into the pomegranate. The result, however, was whether the juice would flow. "Old Indians" shook their heads and declared, upon their experience, that it would not flow. The natives, in the first place, never would give up their old habits and ride in these infidel and godless cars. "Caste" alone would be an insuperable objection. If these new contrivances were to pay, it must be by the small fares which the native multitudes could contribute. The people of India are poor, although the exactions of ages had, at one time, made their princes rich. If they rode at all it must be in the cheapest carriages. The Democrats and Abolitionists of the Northern States of America might be intolerant of separate classes of cars, but the Brahmin and the sweeper could never be brought to sit together on the same bench, and the khitmutgar who served his European master with cow beef never could be endured in the same box with the worshipper of that sacred beast. We might depend upon it, it would not answer; and some among us were very much inclined to depend upon it. Yet, if railways would not do it, nothing would. We had to civilise these people. Now, there are several sorts of civilisation. There is political civilisation—the civilisation of the West, which we would all of us die to preserve, although we all use our privilege to flaunt a sneer at it now and then. There is the civilisation of art, which has always thriven best under absolute monarchs. There is the civilisation of commerce, which seems to require the invigorating influence of liberty. Lastly, there is the civilisation of productive industry, which seems a plant of many climates and a subject of many governments; which may come to perfection among either a free and enlightened people, or among a patient and obedient people governed by enlightened rulers. The last kind of civilisation is that which we have to give to India. The very first step in such an enterprise is to give India railways, and thereby to give her sons more employment, and consequently more wants and more means of gratification. It was a most interesting problem how these railways would answer.

The experiment has now been sufficiently tested, and the success has exceeded all expectation. The evil bodings of the Old Indians have in this, as in all other instances, turned out to be stupid fancies. This terrible "caste," rubbed with a little of that potent iodine which is obtained by compounding free will and self-interest, disperses immediately. Very soon after the railway was open from Calcutta to the coal mines a traveller who took his seat in one of the first-classs carriages might wonder why so long a train was employed to carry the few Europeans who might be going to Burdwan or to Raneegunge; but no sooner did the train reach the first station and the little bell begin to tinkle than a swarthy faced and white-clad crowd came streaming out of the waiting room, every caste and tribe mingled together, and all contending only which should huddle quickest into the third-class seats. One glance at such a scene suggests the real truth, that caste never prevents an Indian from doing what he wishes to do, although it is an impregnable excuse to him for not doing any work he desires to avoid. This voluntary rush of the natives to use the railways is a great victory over caste, and it is a great step towards civilisation. It is abundantly proved from the last returns that it is by no means confined to the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The Great East Indian Railway throughout its whole distance of 320 miles is now taking 65 rupees per mile per diem, which is at the rate of £14,470 per week, and it must be the natives who pay the bulk of this large sum. We are not estimating this line in a commercial point of view, for we are not now considering what its expenses may be: we are pointing attention only to the eagerness with which the natives have taken advantage of the facilities of railway communication. Other lines less complete, or traversing less populous tracts, show, of course, varying amounts of traffic, but there is not a line of them but doubles or trebles weekly such sums of money as no one could ever have expected to be drawn from an Indian population for mere conveyance from place to place

This is not everything, but it is a great deal. When a man has been delving or boring long into the earth in search of the 10-yard coal seam which he is not quite certain he can find—while he droops under the miserable intermittent supply of water—while he is tortured by insurance from month to month that the "measures" are favourable—how cheered he is at last when the boring-rod brings up a little trace of unprofitable coal! It is not what he hopes for, but it is the thin seam which always lies above the great bed, and he works on joyfully. So this is not all we hope for in India, but it is a promise of all we hope. The bells betoken the scent: the bells betoken the sight of the game: and the cry may be anything that happens. After all this, it is rather startling to read that the chief misfortunes happen after the crop is ripe and ready. The gaping bolls hang down and gather dirt and damp; the pod-leaf is broken to bits among the cotton, even when it is kept clear of other leaves; the natives will mix the exotic and native plants so that they cannot be dressed together: the produce is thrown loose into pits lined with cowdung; and there it lies heating and rotting, in damp and dust for any number of months, because, with such roads, it is impossible to get the commodity to port that season. When the ginning is done, and the commodity looks as clean as it should be, we are told that the natives will pour over because it is so cut to pieces in the ginning that it is useless. If dressed by the native machines, it is stained by breakage of the seed—and so on, through hundreds of pages. It is consoling, however, to perceive throughout that nearly all these misadventures are avoidable; and the long series of mishaps is a valuable lesson "how not to do it" when we want to grow cotton in a new way. It is ascertained with daily increasing distinctness what soil is fit and what is unfit for this or that kind of plant. The watering, the keeping the seed pure, the exclusion of cattle, the early and frequent picking, are all objects which require only ordinary care. As the American gin was too sharp for India fibre, another has been invented which seems to answer well; and the native method of cleaning has been greatly improved in some districts. By due care foreign seed may be carried without injury, or at least a qualified observer may be able to say in good time whether it is worth sowing or not. The native cultivation is now to be trusted to discover the folly of mixing native and foreign sorts when he finds that a uniform crop sells better. The new roads, and the presence of agents for buying the produce, will enable it to reach the port the same season, instead of getting damaged in the pits. We may confidently say that these impediments may be got rid of, and such failures guarded against, because the thing has actually been done. Even in Mr. Cassels' volume we light upon a bit of success here and there—continuous and steady success, obviously proceeding from intelligence, knowledge, and good sense. Whatever the failures may have been, it is proved that American and Egyptian seed has produced profitable crops; that the native commodity is susceptible of great improvement in quality and in preparation; that, if the right means are taken, we may obtain any quantity we please in the course of a few seasons: and that if our manufacturers will apply themselves to use the staple which the native cotton, they may give us fabrics at least as good as they have ever yet sent out from their mills. How much has been done, and how, we may hereafter inquire. It is certainly enough to satisfy us that there is no fear for our cotton manufacture if we are disposed to preserve it, and to make it more secure than it has ever been yet.

THE STATE OF GREECE.

(From the Saturday Review, May 3.)

THE present year has already proved an eventful one in the history of Greece. The moral government has collapsed, and no system of self-government exists in town or country to perform spontaneously the duties of local administration. The old system of local administration which existed under the Turks and during the revolution has been swept away, and the new system of municipalities dependent on the Minister of the Interior has hitherto imperfectly existed. The central government and the people regard one another with distrust, and both live in mortal fear of anarchy, which each believes is likely to be produced by the acts of the other. Athens is filled with irregular troops brought down from the Ætolian mountains, who walk the streets in their theatrical dress with weapons and head-dresses of supernatural delight as strangers by their singular forms than to endanger an enemy of any activity. These warriors are regarded by the people as the heralds of brigandage. The revolts of the troops at Nauplia, Argos, and Tripolitza, the insurrections at Syra and Sontorin, the attempts toopen the prisons with the assistance of the soldiers at Athens and Chalcis, and the bloody fight at Thermia—conjoined to the fact that a number of officers of rank have been convicted of participation in conspiracies, and numbers are still under arrest—prove that the army is without organization and without discipline.

But though the state of the government and the army is clear enough, there is some difficulty in ascertaining the real temper of the nation. Opinion at Athens are wonderfully promiscuous. Most of the politicians there possess the gift of turning their backs on themselves with singular versatility. Yet there can be no doubt that public opinion exists in Greece, though its echo may not often be heard in the *salons* of the capital. Ministers and Senators talk as if Greeks read the London Times, newspapers or Monsieur Saint-Marc Girardin in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Those who affect to be the patriots of the day hold a different language. In private, they declaim against King Otho and his system, and in public they boast of their devotion to his person and government. They bid for office, but they desire popularity. They can men the news papers of the Greece are written, and the question arises whether they can be accepted as true representatives of public opinion.

So much difficulty exists in ascertaining the real opinion of any individual Greek on any political question, that it is perhaps impossible to guess the real state of the public mind. But some leading data for a good guess may be noted down, with a caution to remember that the Greeks belong rather to the Oriental than to the Western type of society. They have preserved a character which connects them with ancient theories of government, and they cherish traditions which make them living representatives of Byzantine Christianity. A strong similarity may be traced between the modern Greeks and the Jews. Both have the same national unity of feeling, and the same self-reliance, joined to the same want of personal independence as individuals, and the same incapacity for united action when the object to be attained is a public one disconnected from private interest and religious feeling.

The accounts which have been given of the causes of the late military revolts prove the difficulty of understanding Greek politics. The newspapers of Athens proclaim that the insurrection was caused by foreign intrigues and foreign money, and represent the insurgents as moved only by ambition and avarice. But the men in revolt give out that they are struggling for a good as they have ever yet sent out from their mills. How much has been done, and how, we may hereafter inquire. It is certainly enough to satisfy us that there is no fear for our cotton manufacture if we are disposed to preserve it, and to make it more secure than it has ever been yet.

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40	25	0	0	4	6	10	28	0	0	3	9	8
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